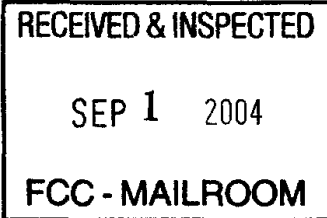


September 1, 2004

Commission's Secretary  
Office of the Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, SW  
Washington, D.C. 20554

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL



Re: MB Docket No. 04-233: In the Matter of Broadcast Localism.

Dear Commissioners,

The Federal Communications Commission has invited public comment regarding its *Notice of Inquiry* into the Matter of Broadcast Localism (MB Docket No. 04-233). We are writing this letter to respond to this inquiry with three objectives:

- To introduce a research study that presents the review of the status of local news and related localism issues.
- To present related research on political coverage of local television news, previously included in the record and incorporated in this report (see appendices).
- To submit a proposal by the USC Annenberg Local News Initiative ("LNI") that responds to the concerns of the Commission by recommending that broadcasters submit Public Files online using a standardized format, and that broadcasters maintain online audio and video archives of selected station programming.

The Annenberg School for Communication has been conducting research for the last two years on the state of local news as part of the USC Annenberg Local News Initiative. This research project has been examining best practices in local news provided on television, radio, the Internet and other communications technologies including newer wireless applications.

Some of the findings from the LNI study include:

- There are many examples of quality local news reporting.
- There are many stations that do little or no local news, public affairs or public service broadcasting.
- There is not sufficient current information that is readily available to ascertain the extent of either of these phenomena nationwide.
- Some of the best television news is not being done by broadcasters, but by more recent entrants, notably local all-news cable television channels that have been started in the past decade. While some of these new local all-news channels are affiliated with broadcasters—examples include New England Cable News and Chicagoland—many are not, such as the Time Warner local cable news channels in several cities.

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- Still newer entrants are providing quality local “television” news over the Internet. Newspapers such as the *San Diego Union-Tribune* are actively exploring these opportunities with dedicated video news departments.
- On radio, substantial and substantive local news, public affairs and public service programming can be found on commercial all-news stations, some commercial news-talk stations (however many news-talk stations only broadcast national programming) and on a growing number of non-commercial stations that feature up to several hours a day of local news and public affairs broadcasts.

The LNI study will be a useful contribution to the discussion of broadcast localism, and USC Annenberg looks forward to providing you with copies of the full-length publication scheduled for release in the fall of 2004. (Adam C. Powell III, USC Annenberg School for Communication, “Reinventing Local News: Opportunities and Mandates” (2004).)

One challenge to community residents, academics and regulators seeking to evaluate the current state of local news, local political broadcasts and local public service in their areas is the lack of uniform and easily accessible information specific to every station across the county.

Currently, some useful information is available, albeit in relatively inaccessible form, but only in broadcasters’ Public Files kept at local stations.

At present, community residents who wish to ascertain the performance of the broadcasters in their area must travel to each and every broadcaster’s place of business, during business hours, to request access to the information. And even after following this procedure, members of the public have no way to compare the performance of their local broadcasters with the performance of broadcasters elsewhere in their region or nationwide.

In addition, many of the concerns expressed by the Commission in its *Notice of Inquiry* reflect a similar lack of information at the national level, even at the Commission, with all of the resources available to the Commission.

These shortcomings can easily be remedied by bringing Public Files to the public, utilizing readily available and relatively inexpensive technology available in almost every broadcasting station. Fortunately, technology now makes it easy to collect the information in a more useful and complete form and to make information accessible to anyone in the communities being served.

**RECOMMENDATION 1: Broadcasters should be required to make Public Files accessible online using a standardized format.**

At present, the Commission requires stations to maintain “issues/programs lists of its most significant treatment of community issues, updated quarterly, in its public inspection file.” (*Notice of Inquiry* ¶ 9.) The USC Annenberg LNI Proposal would transfer the required data

from paper files in the station's office to digital data easily accessible to anyone in the communities that are served.

This would significantly improve communication between local broadcasters and the communities they serve, by permitting viewers and listeners to review the programming and community service records of local broadcasters from any public library with Internet access, or for those with office, school or home access, from their own desks.

Further, by requiring a standard format, the Commission would make it possible for interested members of the public to aggregate data from licensees in their community and to compare stations' performance in critical areas of public service, both with each other and against regional and national norms. At present, absent this tool, comparisons of station public service data are difficult at best.

This would not represent an undue burden even to small broadcasters. For example, even the smallest public broadcast stations have been required by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting to file all program and financial information in electronic form.

Indeed, the U.S. Congress encourages accessibility to information and enables everyone in the United States and around the world to keep track of legislation on Capitol Hill using the public Thomas Web site (*at* <http://thomas.loc.gov/>).

A requirement for electronic filings has become increasingly common and easy to achieve. And there is ample precedent for requiring regulated industries to provide information in a publicly available electronic form.

For example, the Securities and Exchange Commission requires electronic public information from companies it regulates. Those data are made available to the public on the SEC's EDGAR Web site (*at* <http://www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml>).

An even closer and more relevant precedent is the online filing system at the Federal Election Commission for the financial reports of political campaigns and committees (*at* [http://www.fec.gov/finance\\_reports.html](http://www.fec.gov/finance_reports.html)). In the past, this information was only available in hard copy at the FEC facility. Current information is now accessible online for easier public inspection.

Specifically, the USC Annenberg LNI Proposal addresses several key areas of concern identified by the Commission in its Broadcast Localism *Notice of Inquiry*:

**1. Responsiveness "to the unique interests and needs of individual communities."**  
(*Notice of Inquiry* ¶ 4.)

Online public files in standard formats would bring the nation's broadcasters into the digital age, removing the physical barriers that at present require the public to travel to the premises of each broadcaster, during business hours, to review their public files. With this information

on the Internet, stations' federally required records would, indeed, be public files, easily accessible to all residents of the communities they serve. Residents would easily be able to address issues of interest through email links that could be an integral element of the standard online format for station public files.

**2. Gathering “empirical data on broadcast localism.”** (*Notice of Inquiry*, ¶ 6.)

Adoption of the USC Annenberg LNI Proposal would enable the Commission to analyze current local, regional and industry-wide data in minutes, as it would be immediately and publicly available, a significant improvement over current reliance on occasional surveys and anecdotal evidence.

**3. Developing data relating to “the nature of television broadcasters’ public interest obligations as they transitioned to digital television (‘DTV’).”** (*Notice of Inquiry* ¶ 8.)

The Commission noted, “With respect to the DTV Public Interest NOI proceeding, we encouraged parties to focus on ‘those issues relating to the application of public interest obligations to broadcasters that choose to multicast,’ and ‘whether our approach to multicast public interest obligations should vary with the scope of whatever final digital must-carry obligation the Commission adopts.’” (*Notice of Inquiry* ¶ 8.)

Adoption of the USC Annenberg LNI Proposal would afford the Commission and members of the public the ability to observe the progress of broadcasters that choose to multicast and to assess their public service performance in specific and measurable areas.

**4. Measuring and evaluating station carriage of Public Service Announcements.**

The Commission asked, “What types of PSAs do broadcast stations air, and how often and at what time of day do they air them? To what extent do broadcast stations deny requests from community organizations to air PSAs, or require the organizations to buy matching time?” (*Notice of Inquiry* ¶ 18.)

Implementing the USC Annenberg LNI Proposal could provide current, nationwide data on broadcast of PSAs for each station, including frequency, time of day and denial of local community organizations’ requests.

**5. Measuring and evaluating political programming.**

Absent complete, current nationwide data, the Commission at present relies on occasional surveys. For example, “The Commission also, however, cited studies suggesting that many television broadcasters provided little or no political programming.” (*Notice of Inquiry* ¶ 20.) And “...one witness reported research results that suggested a decline in political programming.” (*Id.* ¶ 21.)

This proposal would replace occasional surveys of differing methodology with complete national data on political broadcasting, up to date and reported by each broadcaster.

#### **6. Measuring and evaluating political coverage with regular programming.**

The Commission has been provided with testimony citing the Norman Lear Center's report examining political coverage on local television news, and areas of possible improvement. (*See appended* Martin Kaplan, Testimony at FCC Broadcast Localism Hearing, Monterey, CA (July 21, 2004)). This may also be an area that can be addressed through our proposal for the electronic Public File. (*See also appended* Martin Kaplan et al., The Lear Center Local News Archive, "Local TV News Coverage of the 2002 General Election" (2003).)

#### **7. Providing information to political candidates regarding advertising rates.**

The Commission asked, "Should we standardize the manner in which stations disclose information by creating a form of some kind?" (*Notice of Inquiry* ¶ 23).

This USC Annenberg LNI Proposal addresses this issue by integrating such information into a standard format, informing all political candidates and observers of the availability and cost of these federally required advertising rules.

#### **8. Developing data on service to underserved audiences.**

The Commission noted, "We seek data and trends on the extent to which broadcast stations serve minority communities, including Spanish-speaking and other non-English-language communities, and specifically the extent to which the news operations of the broadcast stations serve these communities." (*Notice of Inquiry* ¶ 26.)

These data could be an integral element of the enhanced online Public Files, providing the Commission and those in the communities served with current information on local broadcasters serving minority communities.

#### **9. Measuring the broadcast use of program-length commercials, or Infomercials.**

The Commission asked, "In order to inform the public better about the extent of paid promotional time, should the Commission require broadcast stations to maintain in their public inspection files logs of all such time that exceed a certain threshold, such as, for example, five minutes?" (*Notice of Inquiry* ¶ 37.)

Under the USC Annenberg LNI Proposal, the Commission could require stations to provide information regarding such extended-length commercial announcements as part of the electronic Public File, and this information would be available to all members of the communities served.

### **10. Enhancing the public disclosure of sponsorship identification and payola-related practices.**

The Commission asked, “What are the various types of payola practices today, and how frequently do they occur? Do these practices comply with the disclosure requirements of the Act and our sponsorship identification regulations?” (*Notice of Inquiry* ¶ 35.)

Adoption of the USC Annenberg LNI Proposal could lead to requiring all broadcasters to report, in their online Public File, any payments to “independent promoters” (*See id.* ¶ 34) and similar agents.

In addition, it could highlight already required public disclosure of payment for product placement, on-air interviews and other paid program elements in standardized written form, readily available to members of the public, instead of the current practice where a station “discloses the payment at the end of the program in small type that runs for a matter of seconds.” (*Id.* ¶ 37.)

### **11. Auditing the accuracy of public files.**

The Commission asked, “Given the fundamental importance of the issues and programs lists and other contents of the public file in terms of documenting how broadcast stations serve their communities, should the Commission conduct audits of these files?” (*Notice of Inquiry* ¶ 42.)

By making these files truly public and readily available to everyone in the community, the Commission would invite scrutiny of station data by members of the public and by community institutions. Such scrutiny would be far more frequent and thorough than resources would permit at the Commission. Those who identify errors could first be afforded an opportunity to report them to the broadcaster; if uncorrected or disputed, there could be an appeal to the Commission or another body for resolution.

### **RECOMMENDATION 2: Broadcasters should provide and maintain archives of stations’ audio and video programming as part of their online Public Files.**

In addition to the recommendation for standard online Public Files, the USC Annenberg LNI Proposal endorses and suggests that archive maintenance be made part of this proceeding, as well as other proceedings.

A recent Federal Communication Commission *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* (MB Docket No. 04-232) sought comments on whether broadcasters should be required to maintain archives of programming in order to aid the Commission in investigating charges of indecent programming.

To address this and other issues before the Commission, four groups have filed a comment recommending “a program retention requirement that would place recordings of recently

aired programs in the public file.” (See letter from Martin Kaplan et al., to Chairman Powell (July 29, 2004).)

The USC Annenberg LNI Proposal supports the recommendation to extend and enhance this requirement, by mandating that selected audio and video excerpts be maintained electronically on broadcasters’ online public files. These could include examples of stations’ local news, public affairs and public service programming to illustrate broadcasters’ performance in these critical areas of public concern. Because it relates so closely to local news, we also consider that this recommendation be considered by the Commission as part of this docket as well as in MB Docket No. 04-232.

In conclusion, we strongly urge the Commission to consider both the information presented by the USC Annenberg’s Local News Initiative and the USC Annenberg’s Norman Lear Center, together with our USC Annenberg LNI Proposal. In order to study and promote the goals of localism, information is the key to assess the status of broadcast service to localism needs.

Sincerely,



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Appendices:

- A. Martin Kaplan, Testimony at FCC Broadcast Localism Hearing, Monterey, CA (July 21, 2004)(*available at* [http://www.learcenter.org/images/event\\_uploads/FCCTestimony.pdf](http://www.learcenter.org/images/event_uploads/FCCTestimony.pdf)).
- B. Martin Kaplan et al., The Lear Center Local News Archive, USC Annenberg School and the University of Wisconsin, “Local TV News Coverage of the 2002 General Election” (2003)(*available at* <http://www.localnewsarchive.org>).

## **APPENDIX A**

Martin Kaplan, Testimony at FCC Broadcast Localism Hearing, Monterey, CA (July 21, 2004)(*available at* [http://www.learcenter.org/images/event\\_uploads/FCCTestimony.pdf](http://www.learcenter.org/images/event_uploads/FCCTestimony.pdf)).



*A Project of the USC Annenberg School and the University of Wisconsin*

**Testimony of Martin Kaplan  
Federal Communication Commission Broadcast Localism Hearing  
Monterey, California, July 21, 2004**

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. My name is Martin Kaplan. I am an associate dean of the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Southern California, where I direct The Norman Lear Center, a research and public policy center.

I would like to answer two questions about localism tonight.

What kind of job do the nation's local television stations do in covering political campaigns, especially local races? And if it is not a good job, what should be done about it?

My colleagues and I have been studying the political coverage on local television news since 1998. Our research reports can be found at [www.localnewsarchive.org](http://www.localnewsarchive.org). In our most recent study, we collected top-rated early- and late-evening half-hours of news from a scientific sample of 122 stations in the top 50 U.S. markets. We analyzed more than 10,000 news broadcasts that aired during the last seven weeks of the 2002 campaign.

Here is some of what we found:

- Only 44 percent of those broadcasts contained any campaign coverage at all. In other words, almost six out of ten top-rated news broadcasts contained *no campaign coverage whatsoever*.
- Most of the campaign stories that did air were broadcast during the last two weeks of the campaign.
- Nearly half of the stories were about horserace or strategy, and not about issues.
- The average campaign story lasted less than 90 seconds.

- Fewer than three out of ten campaign stories that aired included candidates speaking, and when they did speak, the average candidate sound bite was 12 seconds long.
- Campaign ads outnumbered campaign stories by nearly four to one.

Of the campaign stories that did air, what kinds of races were covered? The answer is state-wide races, not local campaigns. Most of the coverage – 38 percent of the stories – focused on gubernatorial races, and 20 percent on U.S. Senate races. Potentially high profile statewide races, such as secretary of state or attorney-general, were the focus of just two percent of the stories. All told, 60 percent of the campaign stories on local news were about state-wide races.

By contrast, races for the U.S. House of Representatives made up only seven percent of the stories. Races for the state senate or assembly accounted for only three percent of the stories. Stories focused on regional, county or city offices made up only four percent of the stories. So even if you count a House race as a local election, *only 15 percent of all the campaign stories in our national sample focused on local races.*

Here in California, the 11 stations in our sample did markedly worse than the national average on covering local elections. *Only nine percent of the campaign stories on top-rated California local news were about local races,* including U.S. House races.

Size of station ownership group appears to make a difference. The 45 stations in our sample that are owned by large owners (with over 20 percent audience reach) carried a lower percentage of local campaign news than the national average, while stations owned by small- and mid-sized owners beat the national average. We were able to make head-to-head comparisons between stations with large owners and stations with small- or mid-sized owners in 22 markets; in 16 of them, stations with large owners provided less local campaign news than stations with small- or mid-sized owners.

I especially want to single out the Hearst-Argyle group. There were ten Hearst-Argyle stations in our national sample. On average, 40 percent of their campaign stories were about local races. On that measure Hearst-Argyle did more than two-and-a-half times better than the national average, and it did more than four times better than the California average.

Why did Hearst-Argyle do better? Why has Hearst-Argyle twice been the winner of the Walter Cronkite Award for Excellence in Television Political Journalism, which the USC Annenberg School and The Norman Lear Center administer? The reason, I think, is management commitment. Hearst-Argyle has decided that quality campaign coverage, and localism, are good for their communities, and that it can also be good for business.

But the Hearst-Argyle example is the exception, not the rule. The campaign coverage Americans get on the airwaves they own should not depend on good luck or good will. Voluntary standards were proposed by the Gore Commission in 1998. After years of deliberation, it urged stations to air at least five minutes of candidate-centered discourse a night on each night in the month before the election. How well did it work? In the 2000 election, we

studied 74 stations in 58 markets. Rather than five minutes of candidate discourse a night, the average station ran 74 seconds.

This year, a number of broadcast companies – including Hearst-Argyle, Belo, New York Times, Scripps, and Granite – have pledged to provide airtime for candidates in the fall campaign. But even if they all live up to that promise, they represent only six percent of the nation's television stations.

That brings me to my second question: what to do about the lack of political coverage, and the lack of localism, on local television news nationwide.

First, we need explicit standards of performance by local news. Stations promise to fulfill a public interest obligation in order to get their license. This nation needs to spell out what those obligations are, in law and in regulation. There are several responsible proposals for doing so, including the "Public Interest, Public Airwaves" petition supported by more than a dozen nonprofit organizations; the petition to the FCC by former FCC Chairman Newton Minow and former FCC General Counsel Henry Geller calling for broadcast coverage of local candidates; and the "Our Democracy, Our Airwaves Act" supported by Senate Commerce Committee Chairman John McCain.

Second, we need a way to know if stations actually meet those obligations. The public inspection files that the FCC requires stations to keep are useless for these purposes. It is not an onerous burden to require that stations record their public affairs programming and archive the rundowns of their news programs. I applaud the challenge to all local broadcast stations issued on June 14 by Chairman Powell and Senator McCain "to ensure they are providing local communities with significant information on the political issues facing the community." But who will know if stations rise to that challenge, or ignore it? There is no monitoring process in place to answer that question. Nonprofit funds to support independent studies like The Lear Center's come and go; why shouldn't the industry or the public pay for the data needed for oversight and compliance?

Third, we need to link stations' performance on the public interest obligation with the renewal of their licenses. The current postcard renewal system is a joke. If we believe stations must live up to the public interest promises they make, we must hold them accountable if they break them.

Last month, when the FCC issued the Notice of Inquiry that gave rise to these localism hearings, Commissioner Copps said this about enhancing political and civic discourse: "Here is an issue that demands action now, rather than another round of initial questions and comments. Study upon study depicts a bleak and depressing picture.... We have studies. We have comments. We don't have action.... The better part of good government here is to move ahead and act on those matters where we already have compiled a record or where the statute has long since told us to be about our job of protecting the public interest. That would benefit the public interest and, in the process, help the credibility of this agency, too."

I could not agree more. Thank you very much.

## **APPENDIX B**

Martin Kaplan et al., The Lear Center Local News Archive, USC Annenberg School and the University of Wisconsin, "Local TV News Coverage of the 2002 General Election" (2003)(*available at* <http://www.localnewsarchive.org>).

## *Local TV News Coverage of the 2002 General Election*

*Most Americans say they get most of their news from local television. We analyzed the local news programs watched by most Americans to find out what news they got about the 2002 political campaigns. We recorded and studied more than 10,000 top-rated half-hour evening news broadcasts on 122 stations in the top 50 U.S. media markets in the seven weeks leading up to Election Day. We found that only 44 percent of those broadcasts contained any campaign coverage at all. Most of those stories aired in the last two weeks of the campaign, and most of those were about strategy and polls. The average campaign story was less than 90 seconds. Less than 30 percent of campaign stories included candidates speaking, and when they did, the average candidate sound bite was 12 seconds long. Less than 15 percent of the campaign stories on local television were about local campaigns, including U.S. House races. While viewers watching top-rated half-hours of local news had a less-than-even chance of seeing any campaign coverage at all, about half those broadcasts contained three or more paid political ads, and more than 80 percent of them aired at least one ad.*

- *Dr. Martin Kaplan, director, The Norman Lear Center*
- *Dr. Kenneth Goldstein, director, Wisconsin NewsLab*
- *Dr. Matthew Hale, fellow, Wisconsin NewsLab*



THE LEAR CENTER

**LOCAL NEWS** Archive

*A Project of the USC Annenberg School and the University of Wisconsin*

[www.localnewsarchive.org](http://www.localnewsarchive.org)

## Local TV News Coverage of the 2002 General Election

### Lear Center Local News Archive

Most Americans receive their information on elections from local news programs, which broadcast on airwaves belonging to the public. How effective are these programs at providing the public with what they need to cast informed, responsible votes on Election Day? The Lear Center Local News Archive responds to this question by providing an unprecedented nationwide look at the media Americans experience during campaigns. Funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts and conducted in collaboration with the University of Wisconsin, Madison Department of Political Science, this project allows access to campaign stories aired during the height of an election, and hopes to be the impetus for better local political coverage. Visit the archive at [www.localnewsarchive.org](http://www.localnewsarchive.org).

### The Norman Lear

The Norman Lear Center is a multidisciplinary research and public policy center exploring implications of the convergence of entertainment, commerce and society. On campus, from its base in the USC Annenberg School for Communication, the Lear Center builds bridges between schools and disciplines whose faculty study aspects of entertainment, media and culture. Beyond campus, it bridges the gap between the entertainment industry and academia, and between them and the public. Through scholarship and research; through its fellows, conferences, public events and publications; and in its attempts to illuminate and repair the world, the Lear Center works to be at the forefront of discussion and practice in the field. The Lear Center is directed by USC Annenberg associate dean Martin Kaplan. For more information, please visit [www.learcenter.org](http://www.learcenter.org).

### Wisconsin News Lab

Located at the Department of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, the Wisconsin NewsLab ([www.polisci.sic.edu/localnews](http://www.polisci.sic.edu/localnews)) coordinated the capture, coding and analysis of over 20,000 broadcasts during September and October of 2002. The broadcasts came from a group of 142 randomly selected stations in the country's top fifty markets and provide a comprehensive, systematic and generalizable sample of local news coverage in over 65 percent of the country. The NewsLab is staffed by a team of post-doctoral, graduate and undergraduate students and directed by Professor Kenneth Goldstein, who also runs the Wisconsin Advertising Project, which has been monitoring political advertising across the United States since 2000. Funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts, the project documents the content, volume and targeting of political advertising in the country's top 100 markets. More details on the project and its methodology are available at [www.polisci.wisc.edu/tvadvertising](http://www.polisci.wisc.edu/tvadvertising).



Martin Kaplan, director of the Lear Center and project co-principal investigator, testifies on study findings at a Senate Commerce Committee hearing, July 23, 2003.

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## ***Local TV News Coverage of the 2002 General Election***

### ***Executive Summary***

This report is released by the Lear Center Local News Archive—a collaboration between the USC Annenberg School's Norman Lear Center and the Department of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The findings are based on an analysis of the highest-rated half-hour news program aired during the early evening (4:00 to 7:30 p.m.) and the highest-rated half-hour of late local news (9:00 to 11:30 p.m.) every night of the week on 122 randomly selected local television stations in the top 50 media markets in the United States. The broadcasts analyzed in this report aired from September 18 through November 4, 2002.

This report focuses on the following four questions:

- How much campaign coverage did local television stations' most-watched regular news programs provide during the 2002 general election campaign, and when during the campaign did it occur?
- How much of the coverage focused on strategy, and how much focused on issues?
- How did the amount of local news coverage of the campaign compare to the amount of paid political advertising?
- Did different stations provide distinct types and amounts of campaign coverage?

The findings of this study demonstrate that while some local news stations consistently provided informative, in-depth campaign coverage, most stations largely ignored the campaign during their top-rated news programming. When the stations covered races, they usually did so late in the campaign and in a superficial manner. Although some stations may be providing more extensive and in-depth election coverage during other time periods, the results of this study indicate that they are not doing it during their most watched news programs.

How much coverage?

Over the seven-week period reported on here, over half (56 percent) of the top-rated half-hour news broadcasts did not contain a single campaign story. In the 44 percent of broadcasts that did contain campaign coverage, the average election story was 89 seconds long. When campaign stories aired, only 28 percent contained candidates saying anything at all. In those stories showing candidates speaking, the average sound bite was 12 seconds long.

What type of coverage?

In general, the coverage focused primarily on the strategic and horserace aspects of the campaign. Overall, 48 percent of the stories in our sample were about either campaign strategy

or the campaign horserace. This compares to 27 percent of the stories that focused on campaign issues or analyzed political advertising.

Most of this coverage occurred at the end of the campaign. Nationwide, 68 percent of all the election stories aired in the final three weeks of the campaign, and 54 percent aired in the final two weeks of the campaign. Moreover, the proportion of stories about strategy increased in the final two weeks of the campaign, and the proportion of stories about issues decreased. As a consequence, when voters were exposed to the greatest amount of campaign coverage of the season, they were more likely to get coverage about the game of politics and less likely to get information about substantive campaign issues.

Nationwide, 38 percent of all campaign stories focused on a gubernatorial race. By contrast, 20 percent of the campaign stories focused on U.S. Senate races, and seven percent centered on campaigns for the U.S. House of Representatives. Overall, seven percent of the stories in our sample focused on races for the state senate, state assembly, mayor or vice mayors, local law enforcement and all other regional, county and city offices. Even when counting stories about U.S. House races as a type of local election, only 14 percent of all the stories in our sample focused on local races.

The top ten issues mentioned in campaign news stories were all domestic issues, such as education and taxes. However, three foreign policy/national security issues fell within the top twenty issues mentioned: Iraq, defense/military and terrorism.

Story tone is an assessment of the narrative of a piece. A narrative that included both positive and negative elements was coded as balanced. Stories that focused on the positive or negative elements were coded accordingly. 42 percent of the stories in our sample were coded as having a balanced tone, and 19 percent were coded as having a positive tone.

#### Campaign news stories vs. campaign advertising

The ratio of political ads to campaign news stories was 3.6 to 1. Slightly more than four out of ten of the broadcasts analyzed contained at least one campaign news story, while eight out of ten of these same broadcasts contained at least one paid campaign ad. Just seven percent of the broadcasts analyzed contained three or more campaign news stories, while almost half (49 percent) of these same broadcasts contained three or more paid campaign ads.

#### Do stations differ in the coverage they provide?

There is a great deal of difference in the quantity and quality of coverage provided by stations around the country. In terms of the number of stories, nationwide, an average station aired 61 campaign stories over the seven-week period. The top ten percent of stations aired at least 107 stories—almost double the national average. In terms of total coverage, the top ten percent of stations in the country aired at least three hours and two minutes of coverage over the seven-

week period. By contrast, 38 percent of the stations in our sample aired a total of less than one hour of campaign coverage on their top-rated news programs. Nationwide, 27 percent of all stories focused either on issues or adwatches. In contrast, the top ten percent of stations in the country dedicated at least 42 percent of their campaign coverage to issues and adwatches.

### ***Project Overview***

The research presented in this report is the most comprehensive and systematic analysis of campaign news coverage on local television stations ever conducted. It is a collaboration between the USC Annenberg School's Norman Lear Center and the Department of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

The Norman Lear Center ([www.learcenter.org](http://www.learcenter.org)) is a multidisciplinary research and public policy center exploring implications of the convergence of entertainment, commerce and society. The Lear Center began research on local news coverage of campaigns with the 1998 gubernatorial election in California and continued with a study of the 2000 primary and general elections. These research reports are available at [www.localnewsarchive.org](http://www.localnewsarchive.org). The director of the Norman Lear Center is USC Annenberg School associate dean Martin Kaplan; he is a principal investigator on this project.

The Wisconsin NewsLab ([www.polisci.wisc.edu/localnews](http://www.polisci.wisc.edu/localnews)) coordinated the capture, coding and analysis of data for this report. Located on the campus of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the NewsLab is staffed by a team of post-doctoral, graduate and undergraduate students who are responsible for acquiring, evaluating and storing local news broadcasts from all over the country. Designed and developed in coordination with CommIT Technology Solutions ([www.commitonline.com](http://www.commitonline.com)), the NewsLab is run on its own multi-server system with over thirty multimedia workstations. The director of the Wisconsin NewsLab is associate professor of political science Ken Goldstein; he is a principal investigator on this project.

The Wisconsin Advertising Project, based at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, has been monitoring political advertising across the United States since 2000. Funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts, the project uses information provided by the Campaign Media Analysis Group to document the content, volume and targeting of political advertising in the country's top 100 markets, comprising 86 percent of the nation's population. In the last three years alone, the Wisconsin Advertising Project has collected, categorized and analyzed over 13,000 unique political spots, and monitored each of the almost 3.5 million times that these spots aired. The project has continually released real-time analyses and reports on the sponsors, content and targeting of political advertising to the press and policymakers. In addition, scholars and students at the University of Wisconsin as well as other institutions have used these data in scholarly studies on the strategic use of political advertising and its impact on various sorts of mass behaviors and attitudes. More details on the project and its methodology are available at [www.polisci.wisc.edu/tvadvertising](http://www.polisci.wisc.edu/tvadvertising).

The Lear Center Local News Archive is funded by a grant from the Pew Charitable Trusts ([www.pewtrusts.com](http://www.pewtrusts.com)). The Pew Charitable Trusts support nonprofit activities in the areas of culture, education, the environment, health and human services, public policy and religion. Based in Philadelphia, the Trusts make strategic investments that encourage and support citizen participation in addressing critical issues and effecting social change.

In addition to this report, the project is making the campaign stories that comprise it accessible to registered users on the first searchable online video archive of campaign news stories aired on regular local television news broadcasts. The archive can be found at [www.localnewsarchive.org](http://www.localnewsarchive.org). The archive allows users to define either broad or narrow search criteria, and then watch the stories that meet their selections.

### ***Research Methodology and Data Set***

The 122 stations in this study were randomly selected from the population of the four top-rated news stations in each of the 50 largest media markets in the country. A complete list of all stations in the sample is available online at [www.localnewsarchive.com](http://www.localnewsarchive.com). Beyond these 122 stations, we selected an additional 20 stations and included four additional markets to ensure that the archive included adequate coverage of markets with competitive races for governor, U.S. Senator or U.S. House of Representatives, and to permit comparisons based on other attributes.<sup>1</sup>

The news broadcasts reported on here aired from September 18, 2002 through November 4, 2002.<sup>2</sup> On most stations, we monitored the highest-rated half-hour of early evening and the highest-rated half-hour of late night news. In cases where a station did not have an early evening news broadcast, only the late night news was analyzed.<sup>3</sup>

Field staff "stringers" in 54 markets (about 65 percent of the nation's households) captured local news broadcasts on Philips DVDR985 recorders. The DVD recordings were sent every two days to the NewsLab, where project staff logged close to 150 hours a day of this high-resolution digital video. Coders went through every news broadcast and made video clips of all campaign-related stories, which were then coded on over 50 attributes.

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<sup>1</sup> These attributes include membership in a voluntary consortium of stations, organized by the Pew Charitable Trusts, committed to journalistic best practices such as in-depth reporting on issues. Future reports will include analyses of these 20 additional stations and four additional markets.

<sup>2</sup> While nationwide monitoring began on September 2, the period analyzed in this report starts on September 18. This time period starts the day after the two final primaries in Massachusetts and Washington, as the focus of this report is general election coverage. Election Day (November 5) is not included in this monitoring period.

<sup>3</sup> Fourteen stations in the sample did not air an early news program. One station only aired an early news program on Sundays, and another aired an early evening news program during the week, but did not air an early evening news program on weekends.

The coding instrument is available online at [www.localnewsarchive.org](http://www.localnewsarchive.org). The instrument was designed to capture a wide variety of information about campaign news stories, such as:

- Total story length
- Date story aired
- Total number of candidate sound bites
- Length of candidate sound bites
- Issues discussed
- How often candidates are shown speaking
- Story tone (e.g. positive, negative, neutral)
- Station ownership
- Network affiliation
- Type of election (e.g., gubernatorial, U.S. Senate/ House)
- Story frame (e.g., strategy, horserace coverage, issue-based coverage)

Overall, the study examined 10,066 news broadcasts, or 5033 hours of local news programming, over a seven-week (48-day) period. A total of 7,460 campaign news stories aired during these broadcasts. Out of a total of 11,571 scheduled news broadcasts, 1,505 broadcasts were not initially captured due to technical errors with the DVD recorders or human error among field staff, or they were pre-empted for other programming. We therefore had a video capture rate of 88 percent of all broadcasts. Even though a capture rate of 88 percent is extraordinary for a project of this size, we were able to reduce the number of missing broadcasts by analyzing broadcast summaries provided by a professional video monitoring service. Wisconsin project staff examined each broadcast summary to determine if a campaign story appeared during the broadcast. Through this painstaking process, we were able to determine that 1,068 of the 1,505 missing broadcasts contained no campaign stories. As a result we believe that we only missed 437 broadcasts that actually contained a campaign story, meaning a true capture rate of broadcasts with campaign stories of 96 percent.

There is no reason to suspect that there are systematic differences between the data reported here and the small amount of missing data. Even so, the data contained in this report are based only on the broadcasts and campaign news stories actually watched and analyzed by project staff. The majority of the report contains nationwide percentages and averages which, given the high capture rate, are unlikely to be significantly affected by missing data.

It is important to reiterate that this report focuses on the highest-rated half-hour news broadcasts on each station. The data set does not include, for example, the lengthy issue-based segments aired by WNBC in New York during the final week of the campaign, because they did not air during the station's top-rated half-hour of early-evening news.

In addition, most of the stations in the sample aired more than a half-hour of local news in the early evening. In fact, many stations air news coverage throughout the day and devote early Saturday and Sunday morning programming to local news shows. Therefore, the findings of this study provide a snapshot of the

campaign coverage aired when most Americans are actually watching the news; it is not a study of all news or all special event programming aired by stations in our sample.<sup>4</sup>

Television news broadcasts are often pre-empted or replaced by late-running sporting events, particularly on weekends. As a result, the number of broadcasts for each station is based on broadcasts where the regular news programs actually aired, not on the number of broadcasts a station would have aired without being pre-empted or replaced.

### ***Findings***

*How much campaign coverage?*

The results show that less than half (44 percent) of the 10,066 broadcasts analyzed contained at least one campaign news story. The percentage of broadcasts containing at least one campaign story varied significantly by station, from 13 percent of broadcasts to 79 percent of broadcasts. On those broadcasts that included campaign stories, the average length of a campaign story was 100 seconds during the early evening broadcasts (4:00 to 7:30 p.m.), and 80 seconds during late night broadcasts (9:00 to 11:30 p.m.). The overall average story length was 89 seconds. On average, the stations aired less than one campaign story per broadcast. The total number of campaign stories aired per station during the period analyzed ranged from just 12 stories to 158 stories.

Of the 7,460 campaign stories analyzed for this report, only 28 percent (2,079) showed a candidate speaking. The length of a candidate sound bite, on a regular news story, ranged from a low of one second to nearly five minutes long.<sup>5</sup> The average length of a candidate sound bite was 12 seconds.

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<sup>4</sup> Over the course the monitoring period, two stations aired special extended campaign programs during their highest-rated news programs. KATU in Portland, Oregon aired one such program, and WCMH in Columbus, Ohio aired two. Including these programs increases the length of an average candidate sound bite, since candidates were shown speaking for almost the entire length of a broadcast. We report averages both with and without these special programs. Also, we have omitted from the analyses the stories that were shown in Minnesota on the day of Senator Paul Wellstone's death. The Minnesota newscasts were almost entirely made up of stories about the career and life of Senator Wellstone; they are clearly anomalies and are excluded from the analyses.

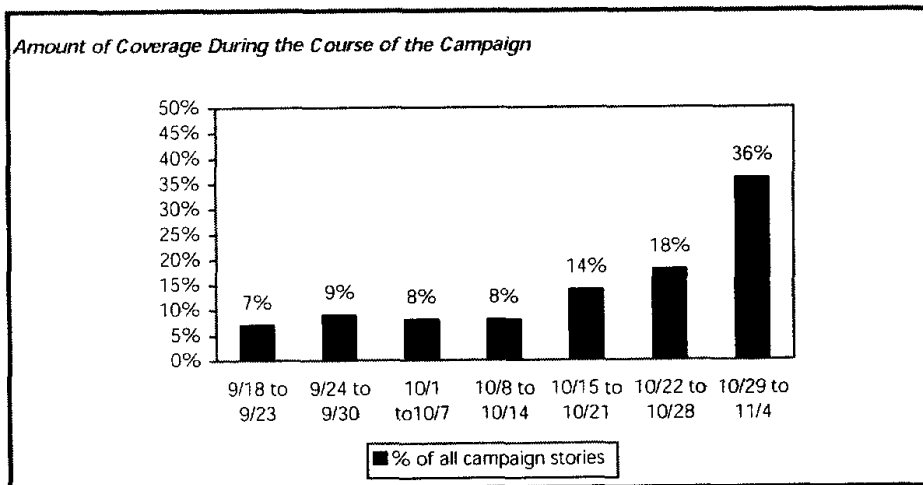
<sup>5</sup> As noted above, the three extended campaign segments that aired in Portland and Columbus contained virtually non-stop sound bites. The stories contained 27, 25 and 11 minutes of sound bites. These are included in the overall calculations for sound bites, but to characterize one of them as the longest sound bite would be misleading, as these are not typical news stories.

**Aggregate Amount of Coverage: September 18 – November 4, 2002**  
**(Combined totals for top-rated early and late half-hours of news)**

Number of randomly selected stations	122
Dates of analysis	September 18 through November 4
Total hours of news programming	5033
Total number of local news broadcasts	10,066
Total number of campaign stories	7,460
Percentage of broadcasts with at least one campaign story	44%
Average length of a campaign story	89 seconds
Average number of campaign stories per half-hour of news	0.74
Percentage of campaign stories with at least one candidate sound bite	28%
Average length of a candidate sound bite	12 seconds

Coverage during the course of the campaign

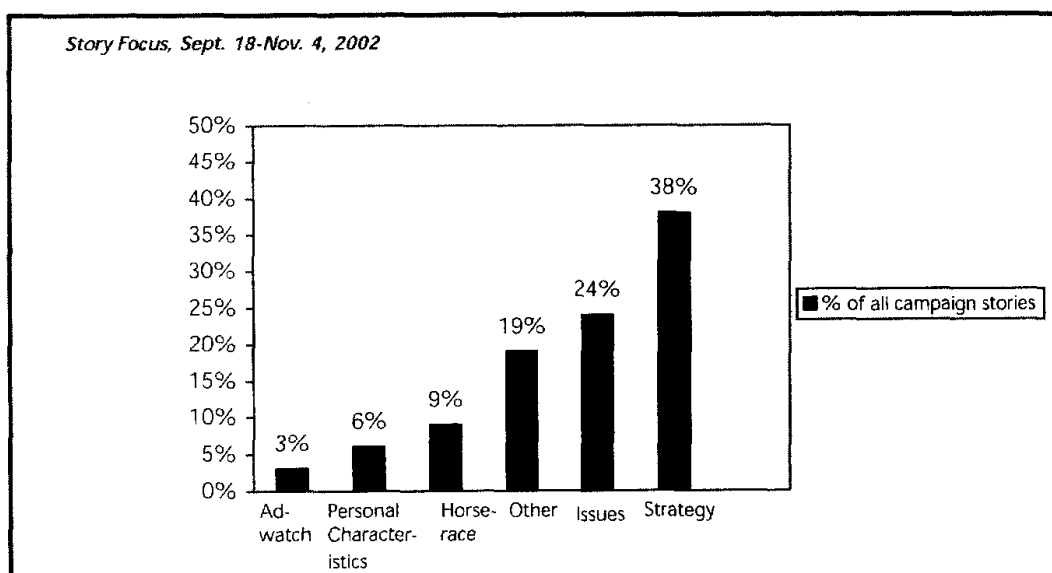
The amount of coverage over the course of the campaign varied significantly. The total number of stories increased dramatically in the final weeks of the campaign. More stories aired in the final week of the campaign than in the first four weeks of the study. The majority of stories aired in the last two weeks of the campaign, and more than two-thirds (68 percent) of all stories aired in the last three weeks of the campaign.



What type of campaign coverage?

The coders were asked to indicate which of the following was the primary focus of the story.

- **Strategy:** The story focuses on the tactics of a candidate, party or interest group. A strategy story tells you more about the "game" or "style" of politics and elections and less about the substance or issues.
- **Horserace:** The story is primarily concerned with which candidate is ahead or behind in a race. Poll results are usually a part of these stories.
- **Personal characteristics:** The story focuses on aspects of a candidate such as his or her childhood, family history, past substance abuse, personality traits.
- **Issue-focused:** The story concentrates on an issue such as terrorism, taxes or education, sometimes discussing candidates' positions on issues.
- **Adwatch:** The story analyzes a candidate or interest group ad for claims it makes or use of imagery. If a story is about the strategy behind a series of ads or how one candidate attacks his or her opponent with ads, but does not assess the claims made in the ads, it would not be considered an adwatch. It would most likely be coded as strategy.
- **Other:** The story does not fit into one of the categories above. These stories often focus on the process of the election. For example, stories about where and how to register to vote were most likely counted as "other."



The results show that almost half of the coverage focused on the strategic or horserace aspects of the campaign and not on the substantive issues of the campaign. Of the 7,460 stories in the study, 38 percent focused on campaign strategy, and nine percent focused on the campaign horserace (i.e., who is winning and losing). In contrast, 24 percent focused on campaign issues, and three percent were characterized as adwatch stories. Six percent of stories focused on the

personal characteristics of the candidate. The remaining 19 percent of the stories focused on other aspects of the campaign, such as stories about the voting or registration process.

#### Story focus during the course of the campaign

The type of coverage also changed during the course of the campaign. In the final two weeks of the campaign, the stories increasingly focused on the strategic aspects of the campaign. As noted above, over the course of the entire monitoring period, 38 percent of the stories focused on campaign strategy, and 24 percent focused on campaign issues, but in the final week of the campaign, 46 percent of the stories focused on campaign strategy, and only 19 percent focused on the issues of the campaign.

#### **Story Focus During the Course of the Campaign (Percentage of total stories)**

<i>Week</i>	<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Horse race</i>	<i>Personal Characteristics</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Adwatch</i>	<i>Other</i>
<b>Entire Time Period (9/18 to 11/4)</b>						
09/18-11/04	38%	9%	6%	24%	3%	19%
<b>Week by Week Breakdown</b>						
09/18-09/23	37%	9%	4%	32%	1%	17%
09/24-09/30	31%	8%	7%	29%	4%	22%
10/01-10/07	33%	9%	5%	24%	2%	27%
10/08-10/14	33%	10%	4%	32%	4%	18%
10/15-10/21	30%	10%	7%	28%	4%	21%
10/22-10/28	37%	7%	9%	24%	3%	19%
10/29-11/04	46%	11%	5%	19%	2%	17%

All percentages are rounded.

Note: The first post-primary week from 9/18 to 9/23 only contains six days; all other weeks contain seven days.

#### Issues mentioned during the 2002 campaign

The project tracked the number of times 58 different issues were mentioned in the campaign news stories.<sup>6</sup> A story was coded as mentioning these issues even if they were not discussed in detail.<sup>7</sup> These 58 issues were mentioned a total of 10,670 times.<sup>8</sup>

Education was the most frequently mentioned issue, appearing in a total of 1,156 stories. Taxes followed and were raised in 962 stories. Local issues (729 stories), government ethics (668 stories) and President Bush (610 stories) round out the top five most frequently mentioned issues.

<sup>6</sup> "Issues mentioned" is not a subset of issue-focused stories. Rather, issues mentioned data were derived from *all* campaign news stories, regardless of story focus. For a complete list of the issues coded, see the project codebook at [www.localnewsarchive.org](http://www.localnewsarchive.org).

<sup>7</sup> For example, if the reporter said, "Candidate Smith spoke today on taxes and Iraq," but did not go into any detail about what candidate Smith said on these issues, it was still counted as mentioning taxes and Iraq.

<sup>8</sup> Multiple mentions of the same issue within a single story are only counted once. Therefore, for each individual issue category, the number of issue mentions equals the number of stories in which it was mentioned.

As the table below shows, the top ten issues mentioned were domestic issues. These top ten issues accounted for 59 percent of all issue mentions. However, three foreign policy/national security issues fell within the top twenty issues mentioned: Iraq (304), defense/military (252) and terrorism (184). It is interesting to note that other aspects of the war on terrorism were raised somewhat less frequently in campaign stories than might have been expected. For example, only 65 campaign stories mentioned the events of September 11, and only ten stories mentioned Afghanistan.<sup>9</sup> Other notable issue findings: the number of stories that mentioned business (333 stories) was far greater than the number of stories that mentioned labor unions (75 stories). Prescription drugs appeared in 258 stories, the environment in 225 stories, civil rights/race relations in 185 stories and Social Security in 168 stories. Campaign finance reform was only mentioned in 80 stories, and 80 stories mentioned business scandals, such as Enron or WorldCom.

### ***Issues Mentioned in the 2002 Campaign***

(N=10,670 total issue mentions)

<b><i>Most Frequently Mentioned</i></b>	<b><i>Least Frequently Mentioned</i></b>
1) Education (1156)	1) Creationism (1)
2) Taxes (962)	2) China (2)
3) Local issues (729)	3) Assisted suicide (3)
4) Government ethics* (668)	4) Competence of George Bush (4)
5) George Bush (610)	5) Missile defense/Star Wars (9)
6) Employment/Jobs (514)	6) Afghanistan (10)
7) Deficit (474)	7) Affirmative Action (13)
8) Government spending (447)	8) Foreign aid (14)
9) Crime (373)	9) Sexual harassment (16); Karl Rove/Bush staff (16) (tie)
10) Health care (367)	10) Women's health (19)

\*This category includes stories about government officials involved in business scandals.

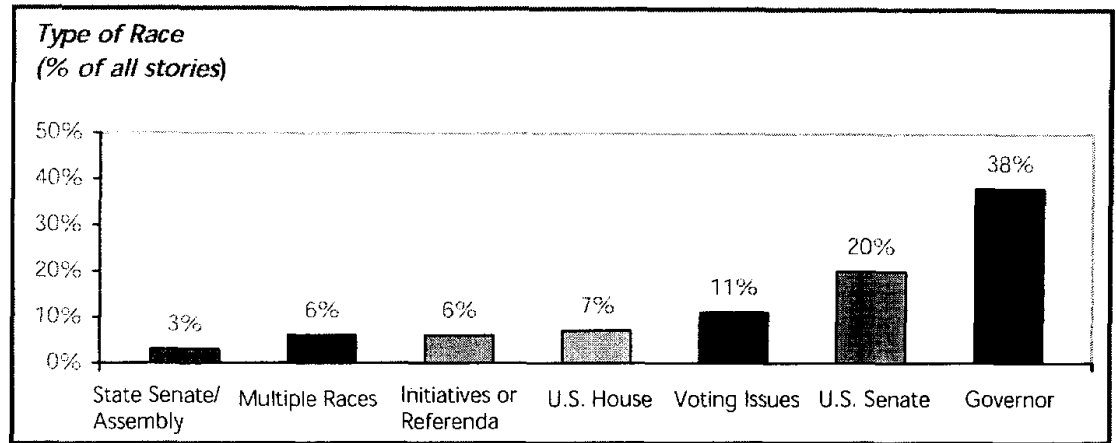
### ***Type of Race***

Nationwide, 38 percent of all campaign stories focused on a gubernatorial race. By contrast, 20 percent of the campaign stories focused on U.S. Senate races, and seven percent centered on campaigns for the U.S. House of Representatives. Races for the state senate or assembly only accounted for three percent of the stories, and potentially high profile statewide races, such as secretary of state or attorney general, were the focus of just two percent of the stories. Four-percent of all the stories focused on regional, county or city offices,<sup>10</sup> and six percent were stories about ballot initiatives or referenda. The remaining stories focused on voting issues (11 percent).

<sup>9</sup> It is possible that stories about September 11 and Afghanistan appeared elsewhere in the news broadcasts. However, these issues appeared very infrequently within the campaign stories.

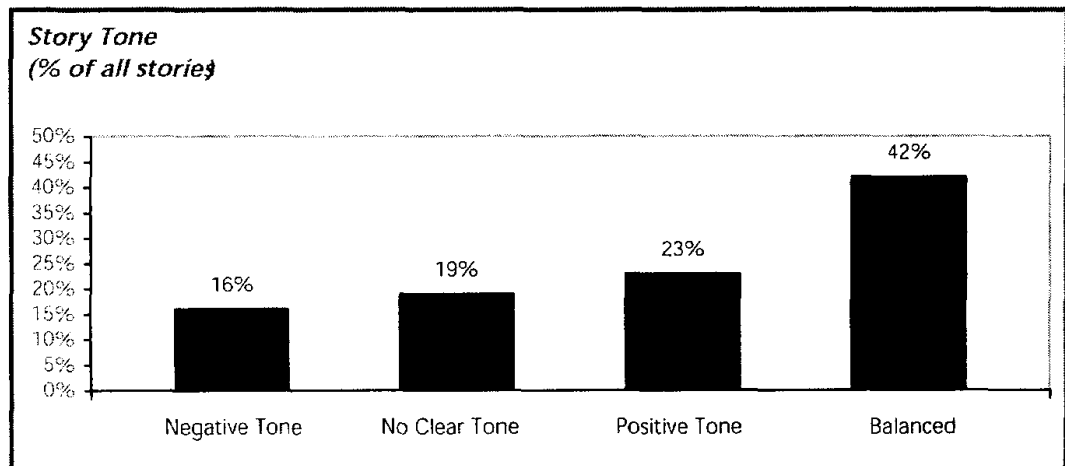
<sup>10</sup> This category includes all educational and law enforcement offices.

such as voter registration and the location of polling places, multiple races (six percent),<sup>11</sup> the courts (one percent), and other aspects of the election process (one percent).



#### Story Tone

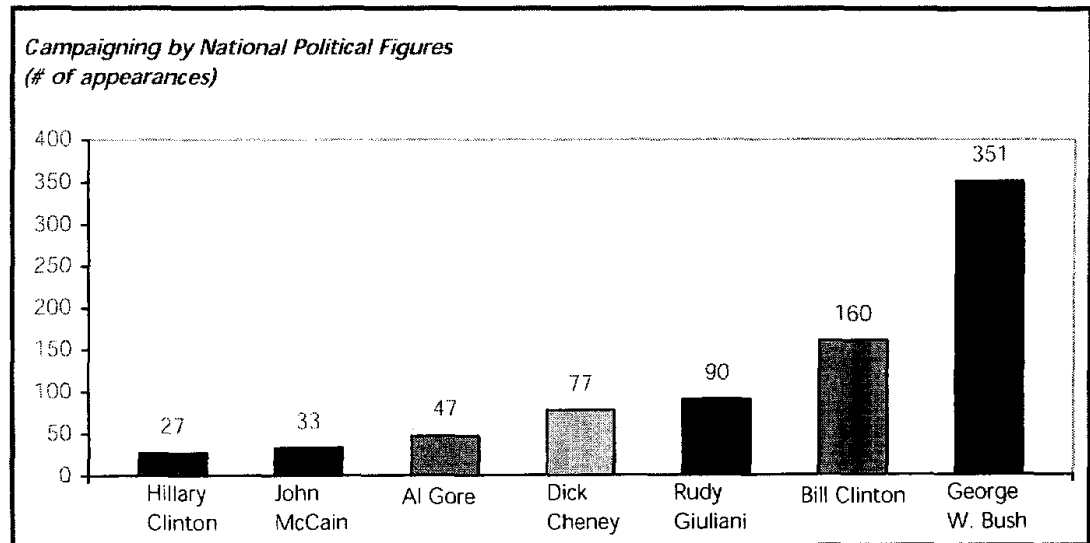
Story tone is an assessment of the narrative of a piece. A narrative that included both positive and negative elements was coded as balanced. Stories that focused on the positive or negative elements were coded accordingly. The results of this research suggest that by and large the stations presented stories with a balanced or positive tone. Only 16 percent of the stories were coded as having a negative tone. By contrast, 42 percent were coded as balanced, and 19 percent were coded as having a positive tone. The remaining 23 percent of the stories were coded as having no clear tone.



#### Campaigning by National Political Figures

<sup>11</sup> Multiple race stories featured several candidates appearing together at a single event, often to receive an endorsement from a national politician.

There has been much speculation about the impact of President Bush's campaigning. The results show that President Bush appeared campaigning in more than twice as many stories as did the second most frequent campaigner, Bill Clinton. In fact, President Bush appeared campaigning in more stories than Bill Clinton, Al Gore, Hillary Clinton, Joe Lieberman, Tom Daschle, Ted Kennedy, Richard Gephardt, Bill Bradley and Jesse Jackson combined.



Note: Ten other national politicians appeared at least once, but not more than 25 times.

#### Campaign News Coverage vs. Campaign Advertising

Of the 10,066 broadcasts in the study, 44 percent contained at least one political story. Nineteen percent contained at least two political stories, and seven percent contained three or more political stories. By contrast, 82 percent of these same broadcasts contained at least one paid political advertisement. In fact, 66 percent of the broadcasts contained two or more political ads, and 49 percent contained three or more political ads.

#### Campaign News Stories vs. Paid Campaign Ads (Based on 10,066 broadcasts)

	Campaign News Stories	Paid Campaign Ads
<b>Total number</b>	7,460	26,860
Percentage of broadcasts with at least one...	44%	82%
Percentage of broadcasts with at least two...	19%	66%
Percentage of broadcasts with three or more...	7%	49%
Ratio of campaign ads to campaign news stories (number)	3.6:1	
Ratio of campaign ads to campaign news stories (time)	1.2:1	

#### Campaign news stories vs. paid campaign ads by type of election

An interesting contrast appears between news stories and ads for major elections (governor, U.S. Senate and U.S. House). When looking only at these races, the results show that news coverage of gubernatorial races was the most prevalent (64 percent), followed by coverage of Senate races (24 percent) and then the House (12 percent).<sup>12</sup>

The distribution of ads for major elections was quite different. Thirty-six percent of the major election ads focused on House races, and 36 percent of the ads focused on gubernatorial races. The percentages of campaign news stories and political ads were quite similar for Senate candidates.

#### *Type of Election: News vs. Ads*

<i>Type of election</i>	<i>Campaign news (% of all stories)</i>	<i>Paid political advertising (% of all ads aired during same broadcasts)</i>
Governor	64%	36%
U.S. Senate	24%	28%
U.S. House of Representatives	12%	36%

#### Station Performance Ranges

The measures described below each capture a different component of campaign coverage quality. We present station performance ranges on seven measures of quality: Total number of campaign stories aired; percentage of captured broadcast time devoted to campaign coverage; percentage of captured news broadcasts containing at least one campaign story; percentage of campaign stories focusing on either issues or adwatch; average length of candidate sound bites; average campaign story length; and percentage of campaign stories focused on local elections. For each measure, we present the national average, the highest and lowest values and the threshold values for the bottom ten percent and the top ten percent of stations in the sample. It is important to note that the averages reported here are station averages, *not* nationwide averages. As a result, there are some slight differences between the data reported below and the previously reported data. For example, the average length of a story nationwide was 89 seconds, but when the length of stories is aggregated to the station level the average station has an average story length of 86 seconds. In general these differences are quite small.

There are 16 stations in the sample that did not have regularly scheduled early evening news broadcasts each day; however, the exclusion of those stations would not significantly alter the results presented below. The results excluding these 16 stations are presented in Appendix I.

<sup>12</sup>As noted above, the results for all election stories shows that news coverage of gubernatorial races was the most prevalent (38 percent of all stories), followed by coverage of Senate races (20 percent of all stories) and House races (7 percent of all stories). The remaining stories focused on other state or local races and ballot initiatives.

Total number of campaign stories aired

A simple aggregate measure of station quality is the total number of campaign stories aired during the entire study. This measure penalizes stations that aired fewer news broadcasts. The average station aired 61 stories over the 48-day period. The lowest number of stories aired on an individual station was 12, and the highest was 158. The top ten percent of stations aired at least 107 stories. The bottom ten percent aired 27 or fewer stories.

Percentage of broadcast time devoted to campaign coverage

A second aggregate measure of station quality is the percentage of broadcast time devoted to campaign coverage. This measure is based only on the news broadcasts captured according to the sampling procedures and methodology described above. In order to calculate total time, we multiplied the number of broadcasts per station by 30 minutes.<sup>13</sup> We then calculated the percentage of time spent on campaign coverage. The percentage of time a station dedicated to campaign coverage ranged from one percent to nine percent. The average station dedicated 3.6 percent of captured broadcast time to campaign coverage. The top ten percent of stations dedicated 6.9 percent or more of their captured broadcast time to campaign coverage. The bottom ten percent of stations dedicated 1.5 percent or less of that time to campaign coverage.

Percentage of news broadcasts containing at least one campaign story

A third method of measuring station quality is the percentage of news broadcasts that contain at least one campaign story. Unlike total number of stories aired, this measure does not penalize stations with fewer news broadcasts. The station range was from a low of 13 percent of news broadcasts with at least one campaign story, to a high of 79 percent of broadcasts with at least one campaign story. The station average was 44 percent. The top ten percent of stations aired at least one campaign story on 68 percent or more of their news broadcasts. The bottom ten percent aired at least one campaign story on 23 percent or fewer of their news broadcasts.

Percentage of campaign stories focusing on either issues or adwatch

Many advocates for better campaign coverage argue that the type of story aired is more important than the total number of stories. These advocates contend that campaign coverage should focus on issues so that viewers will be more informed. They also contend that seriously critiquing paid advertising helps viewers sort through claims and counterclaims made by politicians. Therefore, a fourth measure of station quality is the percentage of stories about either issues or adwatches on each station.

The percentage of campaign stories that focused on issues or adwatches on each station ranged from zero percent of campaign stories to a high of 75 percent of campaign stories. The average station focused 27 percent of their campaign stories on issues or adwatches. The top ten percent of stations

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<sup>13</sup> We did not exclude advertising time within a news broadcast since the amount of advertising time is a station decision.

focused at least 42 percent of their campaign stories on issues or adwatches. The bottom ten percent of stations focused 13 percent or fewer of their campaign stores on issues or adwatches.

#### Average length of candidate sound bites

A fifth measure of station quality is the average length of a candidate sound bite. This measure simply captures the average amount of time candidates are shown and heard speaking during news stories. *The substance of what candidates say is not a part of this measurement.*

The average sound bite length on the average station was 12 seconds. The station range was from four seconds to 96 seconds.<sup>14</sup> The average sound bite length aired on the top ten percent of stations was at least 19 seconds. The average sound bite length for the bottom ten percent of stations was 7 seconds or shorter.

#### Average campaign story length

A sixth measure of quality campaign coverage is the average length of a campaign story. The contention is that longer stories allow for more depth and provide viewers with more information. The average station aired stories with an average length of 86 seconds. *The station range was from 38 seconds to 162 seconds. The top ten percent of stations had an average story length of at least 119 seconds. The bottom ten percent of stations had an average story length of 61 seconds or shorter.*

#### Percentage of campaign stories focusing on local elections

A seventh and final measure of quality campaign coverage is the percentage of stories that focused on a local election. One of the traditional roles of local television stations is to provide truly local coverage of news and events. It is highly unlikely that national news broadcasts will cover a local House or city council election. Local stations are in many ways the only venue for television coverage of these "down ticket" elections. In local elections, we include races for the U.S. House of Representatives and all non-statewide elections. The average station devoted 15 percent of its coverage to local elections. On individual stations, the percentage of stories focused on local elections ranged from zero percent to 64 percent. The top ten percent of the stations focused at least 31 percent of their stories on local elections. The bottom ten percent devoted two percent or fewer of their stories to local elections.

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<sup>14</sup> These figures are calculated including two stations that aired three town hall meetings during their most popular time slots. Since these programs were essentially back-to-back candidate sound bites for at least ten minutes, their inclusion increases the stations' average sound bite length and significantly extends the station range for average sound bite length. Excluding the stations that aired town hall meetings, the average sound bite length is 11 seconds, and the station range for average sound bite length is between four and 36 seconds.

### **Station Performance Ranges (Entire Sample)**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Low Station</b>	<b>Station Bottom 10%</b>	<b>Station Average</b>	<b>Station Top 10%</b>	<b>High Station</b>
# of Campaign Stories	12	≤ 27	61	≥ 107	158
% of Time Devoted to Campaign Coverage	1%	≤ 1.5%	3.6%	≥ 6.9%	9%
% of News Broadcasts with ≥ 1 Campaign Story	13%	≤ 23%	44%	≥ 68%	79%
% Issue/Adwatch Stories	0%	≤ 13%	27%	≥ 42%	75%
Average Sound Bite Length*	4 sec	≤ 7 sec	12 sec	≥ 19 sec	96 sec
Average Campaign Story Length	38 sec	≤ 61 sec	86 sec	≥ 119 sec	162 sec
% of stories focused on local elections	0%	≤ 2%	15%	≥ 31%	64%

\* These figures are calculated including two stations that aired three town hall meeting programs during their most popular news programs. Excluding these two stations lowers the average station sound bite length to 11 seconds, reduces the average for the top ten percent of stations to 16 seconds or greater and decreases the high station average to 36 seconds.

#### **Individual Station Performance**

The chart contained in Appendix II provides information on individual station performance. We ranked the stations (one, two or three) on each of the seven performance criteria described above. A score of one indicates that the station is in the top third of all stations in the country on the particular performance criteria. A score of two indicates that the station falls in the middle third, and a score of three indicates that the station is in the bottom third of all stations. Each station in our sample is listed alphabetically by media market.

#### **Future Research**

The electromagnetic spectrum belongs to the American people, and it is licensed to television stations for free; in return, those broadcasters pledge to fulfill a public interest obligation to their audience.

What kind of job are they doing? Evaluating the news coverage of political campaigns that local stations provide is a reasonable approach to answering that question. The answer that this study offers is grim. While there are some encouraging exceptions, most local television stations ignored the 2002 campaign on most of their top-rated broadcasts. At the same time, those stations took in record-breaking amounts of political advertising revenue.

Current controversies about FCC regulations suggest an important avenue for future research: What is the relationship between station ownership and campaign coverage?

Our study did not set out to examine the relationship between station ownership and station performance. Even so, our 122-station sample contains 45 stations owned by large owners (with

nationwide audience reach of more than 20 percent), 50 by mid-sized owners, and 23 by small owners, so we can use our findings to speculate about what a future ownership study might show.

For example, how much coverage was given to local races by local news? The stations in our sample with small- and mid-sized owners offered more coverage than the national average, while stations with large owners provided less. The same pattern appears in individual media markets: in 16 of the 22 markets in our sample where we can make the comparison, stations owned by small- or mid-sized owners aired more local campaign coverage. If a full-scale national study designed to correlate ownership with localism and diversity came up with similar numbers, it would have inescapable implications for the regulations now in play.

Another study could investigate what factors led individual stations to excel. Some stations, even in the absence of contested political races, nevertheless did a top-tier job of offering campaign coverage to their viewers. One can speculate about some of the reasons: ownership-group leadership; committed news directors; the ability to commit particular producers or reporters to political coverage; partnerships with other stations, including public television; associations with non-profit groups advocating best practices. Testing hypotheses like these would provide valuable insight for those attempting to improve American journalism.

Even without additional data, the campaign stories collected in this archive can be analyzed in numerous additional ways. "Issue mention" can be analyzed to determine which stories provided in-depth coverage of a particular issue. The somewhat broad headings of "strategy" and "issue" can be broken into subcategories. Stories labeled "other" can be further subdivided and measured. Regional differences can be investigated, as well as possible differences in the political culture of different cities. Sophisticated studies can be done of the impact of the number and kind of competitive races in a market on coverage. Analysis of the 20 non-sample stations can be used to supplement the data from the representative national sample.

Finally, it should be noted that the digital assets collected by this project include not only campaign stories. More than 10,000 complete half-hours of television news have been assembled and stored. The possibilities for analyzing stories about the environment, health, crime, foreign policy, etc.; for comparing hard news to soft news and the "entertainmentization" of journalism; for studying duopolies, cross-ownership with newspapers and editorial independence: the research opportunities are limitless. The investigators on this project are eager to hear from scholars and other interested parties about potential efforts to take advantage of them.

## Appendix I

Page 19 of this report presented station performance ranges for our entire sample of stations. However, there are 16 stations in the sample that did not have regularly scheduled early evening news broadcasts each day. As the chart below shows, excluding these 16 stations does not have a dramatic effect on the overall findings, with the possible and logical exception of the number of campaign stories aired.

### Station Performance Ranges

(Excluding 16 stations without a regularly scheduled early evening news broadcast each day)

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Low Station</i>	<i>Station Bottom 10%</i>	<i>Station Average</i>	<i>Station Top 10%</i>	<i>High Station</i>
# of Campaign Stories	15	≤ 35	66	≥ 111	158
% of Time Devoted to Campaign Coverage	1%	≤ 1.5%	3.8%	≥ 7.0%	9%
% of Broadcasts with ≥ 1 Campaign Story	13%	≤ 25%	45%	≥ 69%	79%
% Issue/Adwatch Stories	5%	≤ 14%	27%	≥ 43%	75%
Average Sound Bite Length*	5 sec	≤ 8 sec	13 sec	≥ 20 sec	96 sec
Average Campaign Story Length	51 sec	≤ 61 sec	87 sec	≥ 118 sec	162 sec
% of stories focused on local elections	0%	≤ 2%	14%	≥ 29%	64%

\* These calculations include the two stations that aired special programs as described above.

### **Key to Appendix II (Individual Station Rankings)**

We ranked the stations 1, 2 or 3 on each of the seven performance criteria described above. A score of 1 indicates that the station is in the top third of all stations in the country on the particular performance criterion. A score of 2 indicates that the station falls in the middle third and a score of 3 indicates that the station is in the bottom third of all stations. Each station in our sample is listed alphabetically by media market. The following explains the various notations contained in Appendix II.

- (a) Two stations in our sample, KATU in Portland, Oregon and WCMH in Columbus, Ohio, aired special campaign programming during their highest-rated broadcast. The data and rankings for these two stations include this special programming.
- (b) A total of 16 stations in our sample did not always air an early news program. Fourteen stations in the sample never aired an early news program. One station only aired an early news program on Sundays, and another aired an early evening news program during the week, but did not air an early evening news program on weekends.
- (c) We had an overall video capture rate of 88 percent of the broadcasts and a capture rate of 96 percent when we include broadcast summaries. The rankings in this table are based on the video capture rate for each station. The list below reports the capture rates including broadcast summaries for those stations with a video capture rate below 80 percent.

Milwaukee, Fox, WITI: According to the broadcast summaries, 42 of the 53 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. Including broadcast summaries raises the capture rate to 87 percent.

San Antonio, CBS, KENS: According to the broadcast summaries, 46 of the 60 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. Including broadcast summaries raises the capture rate to 89 percent.

New York, CBS, WCBS: According to the broadcast summaries, 18 of the 39 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. Including broadcast summaries raises the capture rate to 79 percent.

Louisville, NBC, WAVE: According to the broadcast summaries, 34 of the 41 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. Including broadcast summaries raises the capture rate to 94 percent.

Milwaukee, ABC, WISN: According to the broadcast summaries, 25 of the 33 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. Including broadcast summaries raises the capture rate to 92 percent.

Columbus, NBC, WCMH: According to the broadcast summaries, 30 of the 32 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. Including broadcast summaries raises the capture rate to 98 percent.

New Orleans, NBC, WDSU: According to the broadcast summaries, 27 of the 33 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. Including broadcast summaries raises the capture rate to 94 percent.

Washington, DC, ABC, WJLA: According to the broadcast summaries, 28 of the 36 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. Including broadcast summaries raises the capture rate to 94 percent.

Buffalo, ABC, WKBW: According to the broadcast summaries, 27 of 27 the broadcasts missed contained no election stories. Including broadcast summaries raises the capture rate to 100 percent.

Los Angeles, CBS, KCBS: According to the broadcast summaries, 22 of the 24 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. Including broadcast summaries raises the capture rate to 98 percent.

Denver, Fox, KDVR: According to the broadcast summaries, five of the 15 broadcasts missed contained no election stories according to the broadcast summaries. No broadcast summaries were available for the remaining ten missing broadcasts. This indicates a capture rate of 83 percent.

Milwaukee, CBS, WDJT: According to the broadcast summaries, 27 of the 27 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. Including broadcast summaries raises the capture rate to 100 percent.

New York, Fox, WNYW: According to the broadcast summaries, 33 of the 34 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. A broadcast summary was not available for the one missing broadcast. This indicates a capture rate of 99 percent.

New Orleans, CBS, WWL: According to the broadcast summaries, 20 of the 26 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. Including broadcast summaries raises the capture rate to 94 percent.

Greensboro, CBS, WFMY: Broadcast summaries were not available for the 22 broadcasts missed; therefore, the capture rate remains at 76 percent.

Sacramento, ABC, KXTV: According to the broadcast summaries, 19 of the 22 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. Including broadcast summaries raises the capture rate to 97 percent.

Philadelphia, CBS, KYW: According to the broadcast summaries, 21 of the 25 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. Including broadcast summaries raises the capture rate to 96 percent.

Washington, DC, NBC, WRC: According to the broadcast summaries, 12 of the 24 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. Including broadcast summaries raises the capture rate to 88 percent.

Salt Lake City, CBS, KUTV: Broadcast summaries were not available for the 21 broadcasts missed; therefore, the capture rate remains at 78 percent.

New York, ABC, WABC: According to the broadcast summaries, eight of the 20 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. Including broadcast summaries raises the capture rate to 88 percent.

Memphis, CBS, WREG: According to the broadcast summaries, 15 of the 22 broadcasts missed contained no election stories. No broadcast summaries were available for two of the remaining seven broadcasts. This indicates a capture rate of 93 percent.

Greensboro, NBC, WXII: Broadcast summaries were not available for the 20 broadcasts missed; therefore the capture rate remains at 79 percent.

[illegible]

## 25 Local TV Coverage of the 2002 General Election

Market (DMA)	Station	Owner	Network	Video Capture Rate	R	A	N	K	I	N	G
					Total # of Campaign Stories	% of News Time Devoted to Campaign Coverage	% of News Broadcasts with a Campaign Story	% of Campaign Stories about Issues or Adwatch	Average Length of Sound Bite	Average Campaign Story Length	% Locally Focused Campaign Stories
Greensboro (44)	WXII (c)	Hearst-Argyle	NBC	79%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greensboro (44)	WGHP	Fox	Fox	92%	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Greenville (36)	WLOS	Sinclair	ABC	89%	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
Greenville (36)	WSPA	Media General	CBS	94%	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
Harrisburg (46)	WPMT (b)	Tribune	Fox	92%	3	3	3	3	3	2	1
Harrisburg (46)	WHTM	Albritton	ABC	98%	3	3	3	3	3	2	1
Hartford (28)	WTNH	LIN TV	ABC	82%	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Houston (11)	KPRC	Post-Newsweek	NBC	98%	1	2	1	3	3	2	2
Houston (11)	KTRK	ABC	ABC	99%	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Houston (11)	KRIV (b)	Fox	Fox	100%	3	2	3	3	3	2	3
Indianapolis (25)	WTHR	Dispatch	NBC	87%	1	2	2	3	1	3	1
Indianapolis (25)	WXIN (b)	Tribune	Fox	88%	3	2	3	2	3	3	1
Indianapolis (25)	WISH	LIN TV	CBS	88%	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
Kansas City (31)	WDAF	Fox	Fox	88%	2	3	3	1	3	3	1
Los Angeles (2)	KCBS (c)	Viacom	CBS	74%	2	2	2	2	3	1	2
Los Angeles (2)	KABC	ABC	ABC	92%	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Los Angeles (2)	KTTV (b)	Fox	Fox	98%	3	2	2	2	3	2	3
Louisville (50)	WAVE (c)	Liberty	NBC	66%	2	2	2	3	1	2	1
Memphis (41)	WREG (c)	NY Times	CBS	79%	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Memphis (41)	WMC	Raycom	NBC	81%	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
Miami (15)	WTVJ	NBC	NBC	93%	1	1	1	2	3	1	3
Miami (15)	WPLG	Post-Newsweek	ABC	94%	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
Miami (15)	WSVN	Sunbeam	Fox	99%	2	2	2	3	1	1	3
Milwaukee (33)	WITI (c)	Fox	Fox	43%	3	1	2	3	2	2	3
Milwaukee (33)	WISN (c)	Hearst-Argyle	ABC	67%	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Milwaukee (33)	WDJT (c)	Weigel	CBS	74%	2	2	2	3	1	1	2
Minneapolis (13)	KARE	Gannett	NBC	87%	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Minneapolis (13)	WCCO	Viacom	CBS	96%	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
Nashville (30)	WSMV	Meredith	NBC	85%	1	1	1	3	2	3	3
Nashville (30)	WTVF	Landmark	CBS	90%	1	1	1	3	2	2	2
Nashville (30)	WZTV (b)	Sinclair	Fox	94%	2	1	2	1	2	2	3
Nashville (30)	WKRN	Young	ABC	94%	2	3	2	1	2	3	3
New Orleans (43)	WDSU (c)	Hearst-Argyle	NBC	68%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Orleans (43)	WWL (c)	Belo	CBS	75%	3	2	3	3	1	1	3
New York (1)	WCBS (c)	Viacom	CBS	61%	1	1	1	2	3	2	3
New York (1)	WNYW (c)	Fox	Fox	74%	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
New York (1)	WABC (c)	ABC	ABC	79%	2	1	1	3	3	1	3
New York (1)	WNBC	NBC	NBC	84%	1	1	1	3	2	1	3
Norfolk (42)	WAVY	LIN TV	NBC	90%	3	3	3	1	3	3	3
Norfolk (42)	WTKR	NY Times	CBS	90%	3	3	3	1	1	3	3
Oklahoma City (45)	KFOR	NY Times	NBC	92%	2	3	2	2	1	3	2
Oklahoma City (45)	KOCO	Hearst-Argyle	ABC	92%	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
Oklahoma City (45)	KWTV	Griffin TV	CBS	92%	2	2	3	1	2	2	1
Oklahoma City (45)	KOKH (b)	Sinclair	Fox	98%	3	2	3	3	3	2	1
Orlando (20)	WOFL (b)	Fox	Fox	87%	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
Orlando (20)	WESH	Hearst-Argyle	NBC	91%	1	1	1	2	3	1	1

Market (DMA)	Station	Owner	Network	Video Capture Rate	Total # of Campaign Stories	% of News Time Devoted to Campaign Coverage	% of News Broadcasts with a Campaign Story	% of Campaign Stories about Issues or Adwatch	Average Sound Bite Length	Average Campaign Story Length	% Locally Focused Campaign Stories
Philadelphia (4)	KYW (c)	Viacom	CBS	77%	2	1	2	3	2	1	1
Phoenix (16)	KNXV	Scrpps	ABC	91%	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Pittsburgh (21)	WPMI	Cox	NBC	89%	3	3	3	3	2	3	2
Pittsburgh (21)	WTAE	Hearst-Argyle	ABC	96%	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Portland, OR (23)	KATU (a)	Fisher	ABC	82%	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Portland, OR (23)	KGW	Beio	NBC	87%	1	2	1	2	2	3	3
Portland, OR (23)	KOIN	Emmis	CBS	92%	2	2	3	1	3	2	3
Providence (49)	WNAC (b)	LIN TV	Fox	88%	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
Providence (49)	WJAR	NBC	NBC	99%	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Raleigh-Durham (29)	WTVB	ABC	ABC	97%	2	2	2	3	2	3	1
Raleigh-Durham (29)	WRAL (b)	Capitol	Fox	100%	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Sacramento (19)	KXTV (c)	Gannett	ABC	77%	1	1	1	2	3	2	1
Sacramento (19)	KOVR	Sinclair	CBS	93%	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
Salt Lake City (35)	KUTV (c)	Viacom	CBS	78%	3	3	3	2	2	3	1
Salt Lake City (35)	KSTU (b)	Fox	Fox	86%	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Salt Lake City (35)	KSL	Bonneville	NBC	100%	2	3	3	2	2	3	1
San Antonio (37)	KENS (c)	Beio	CBS	53%	3	2	2	3	3	1	3
San Antonio (37)	KMOL (c)	Clear Channel	NBC	77%	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
San Diego (26)	KFMB	Midwest	CBS	81%	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
San Diego (26)	KNND	NBC	NBC	89%	2	3	2	3	3	3	2
San Diego (26)	KGTV	McGraw-Hill	ABC	92%	2	2	3	3	3	2	2
San Francisco (5)	KGO	ABC	ABC	87%	3	2	2	2	2	1	2
San Francisco (5)	KTVU	Cox	Fox	90%	2	1	2	2	2	1	2
San Francisco (5)	KPIX	Viacom	CBS	92%	1	2	1	3	3	2	3
Seattle (12)	KCPQ (b)	Tribune	Fox	84%	3	2	2	3	3	3	2
Seattle (12)	KING	Beio	NBC	86%	3	3	3	2	2	3	1
St. Louis (22)	KMOV	Beio	CBS	92%	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
Tampa (14)	WTSP	Gannett	CBS	96%	1	1	1	3	3	1	3
Tampa (14)	WFLA	Media General	NBC	97%	1	1	1	2	3	1	3
Tampa (14)	WFTS	Scrpps	ABC	97%	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Tampa (14)	WTVT	Fox	Fox	98%	1	1	2	2	1	2	3
Washington, DC (8)	WJLA (c)	Albritton	ABC	72%	3	3	3	2	2	3	1
Washington, DC (8)	WRC (c)	NBC	NBC	77%	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
Washington, DC (8)	WTTG (b)	Fox	Fox	88%	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
West Palm Beach (40)	WPBF	Hearst-Argyle	ABC	86%	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
West Palm Beach (40)	WPEC	Freedom	CBS	87%	1	2	1	1	2	3	1
West Palm Beach (40)	WPTV	Scrpps	NBC	87%	1	1	1	3	2	1	2